

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.74

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 5, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 p.m. 84
Humidity 76 57

September 5, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 87 70

2894 號大十月七年寅甲

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

大拜禮 號伍月九英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

40,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN A WEEK.

Germans Inactive in France.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

More Russian Successes.

London, Sept. 4, 10.55 a.m.

A Petrograd message states that the Grand Duke Nicholas, in a despatch to the Czar says:—"With extreme joy and thanking God I announce that the Russian Army has captured Lemberg to-day."

General Brussiloff has taken Haulicz;

[Haulicz is in Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, 89 miles S.W. of Lemberg by rail, and has a population of 5,000.]

Occupation of Lemberg.

Sept. 4, 7.15 a.m.

The Russians occupied Lemberg on Thursday.

Russians Take 40,000 Prisoners.

Sept. 4, 6.5 a.m.

The Russians repulsed and pursued the Austrian army at Lublin, capturing a thousand prisoners and eight guns.

Fierce fighting continues along the whole front.

The Russians, in seven days' fighting, have captured forty thousand prisoners.

Terrific Austrian Losses.

Sept. 3, 5.30 p.m.

Many thousands of Austrians have been killed at Lemberg and an enormous number of prisoners has been taken.

British Recruits.

Sept. 4, 6.5 a.m.

The recruits now total 200,000.

Enemy Inactive.

Sept. 4, 6.5 a.m.

A Paris communique despatched at eleven in the evening states that the Allied Forces had not been in contact with the enemy in the Compiègne and Senlis region since yesterday (Sept. 2).

CHINESE TRADE IN HUMAN HAIR.

In the British Consular Report on the trade of Canton during 1913, just issued, it is recorded, among the principal native products that 14,205 cwt. of human hair were exported last year, as against 11,810 cwt. in 1912. In the corresponding Report for Tsingtau (from which 94 piculs of human hair were exported in 1913, as against 35 piculs in 1912), it is noted that "since the downfall of the Manchu dynasty and the consequent removal of the queue, a certain amount of hair has been on the market, although very small compared with larger centres such as Shanghai and Tientsin. The quality is good, but the sorting to lengths cannot compare with that of the old-

established trade from Canton." In the Report for Tientsin, the export of human hair for 1913 is given as 4,258 piculs, the amount in 1912 having been 3,311 piculs. In 1913, showing a decrease on the 13,185 piculs exported in 1912. The British Consul there remarks that prices were high throughout the year for horsehair, "shorts"—used for brush drafts—advancing beyond all previous records. He adds that "the native dealers showed their misapplied cleverness by adulterating these shorts with human hair to the extent of from 25 to 75 per cent. in some parcels. For a time the trick was successful, but as soon as the shippers realized the adulteration, prices for the mixture depreciated to such an extent that it was the native dealers who were losing money."

TELEGRAMS.

ALBANIAN AFFAIRS.

INSURGENTS TO ENTER DURAZZO.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

London, Received Sept. 4.

An International Commission is arranging for the insurgents' entry into Durazzo. The Commission assumes the government.

WAR ITEMS.

Russian Lady Shot.

The wife of the Commander of the Russian Gendarmes on the German frontier was shot by the Germans, for her firm refusal to give information about the movements of the Russian troops.

Kaiser's Extraordinary Act.

"Never again will I disgrace myself by wearing a British uniform," was Kaiser Wilhelm's last message to Britain (according to a telegram to Vancouver papers). Just before the British Ambassador left Berlin, after receiving his passport, he was handed a letter from the Kaiser resigning all of his British military commissions. The letter ended with the above quotation. A copy of it has been wired by the British Ambassador who is on neutral soil. King George has sent in his resignation as Honorary Colonel of the First Dragoon.

China Sea and Japan Sea Open for Navigation.

Some people may suppose that the rupture of the international relations between Germany and Japan spells danger to Japanese shipping in the China Sea. Such supposition is refuted by a wireless telephone message from the Dairen-Shanghai regular mail steamer *Kobe Maru* which reached Dairen on the 21st inst. She was then on her outward passage to Shanghai. The message implied that navigation in both the Japan Sea and the China Sea was perfectly safe thanks to the vigilance of the Japanese Navy. This means that the Dairen-Kobe route, too, remains as safe as in ordinary times.

Russo-Japanese Lantern Procession.

A grand lantern procession was given by the Japanese residents at Harbin on the 19th inst. with the object of further cementing the fraternal sentiments between the Russians and Japanese.

The procession stopped at the residences of Gen. Horvath, the Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Commander of the Frontier Garrison Corps, and the Consulates of Russia, Great Britain, Belgium and Japan.

The procession was attended also by thousands of Russians and about 100 Koreans.

Steamship Service in the Black Sea.

Harbin, Aug. 21. The steamship service in the Black Sea has been suspended. Rumoured Destruction of Russian Embassy.

Rumours are abroad to the effect that the Russian Embassy and the Russian Cathedral at Berlin were destroyed by the Germans.

Big Vessels Seized.

London, Aug. 6. The German steamer *Elbe* was brought into Rangoon to-day by a British cruiser. She was captured by the third destroyer division early to-day.

The Hamburg-American line's *Imera Kron Prinzessin Cecilie* and *Prinz Adalbert*, lying at the port of Falmouth, have been seized by the Government.

The British cruiser *Lisianski* to-day brought the German schooner *Elise*, from Rio Grande, into Falmouth.

The Leyland line steamer *Caledonia*, which was to have sailed for New York on Saturday, cancelled her sailing.

The American line steamer *Philadelphia* sailed from Queens-town at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon for New York.

A French mine-ship to-day captured and towed into Cherbourg a 5,000 ton German steamer.

Kaiser's Appeal.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 6, 8.30 p.m.—The Emperor has issued an order to the German army and navy, in which he says:—

"After forty-three years of peace, I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in the Fatherland against the reckless assaults of enemies on all sides of us. That means hard fighting."

"I am confident that the ancient warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful, warlike spirit that attacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of cost, and which in the past has been the dread and terror of our enemies."

"I have confidence in you, German soldiers—in each and all of you. An ardent, indomitable will for victory is living in each and all of you. I know, if needed, that each and all of you will die like heroes."

"Remember our great and glorious past and that you are Germans. God bless you."

(Signed) "Wilhelm."

Russia's Determination.

London, Aug. 7th.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"Details published to-day show that Russia is determined to fight to the bitter end. Practically the whole of her population capable of bearing arms has now been called to the colours. When the present mobilization is completed, Russia will have considerably more than six million men under arms."

"Deputies arriving from all points to attend the opening of the Duma tell me that mobilization is proceeding everywhere with remarkable rapidity. The first batch of ploughmen reservists was seen in St. Petersburg yesterday evening, marching gaily, some of them wearing the birch bark shoes and rough attire characteristic of the remote provinces."

"The wave of patriotism has brought in so many volunteers that the General Staff was compelled to issue special rules restricting the admittance of many schoolboys who are eager to enter the service."

Japan and the United States.

New York, Aug. 25. A great sensation was caused yesterday by President Wilson making an announcement that there was no understanding between the United States and Japan regarding the area in the Far East to which Japan's warlike activities were to be confined.

In allaying the alarm caused among those who are nervous regarding Japan's position, the Secretary of State explained that the President had made a mistake. Japan had officially informed the Washington Government that the hostile area would be confined.

A Washington telegram reaching here yesterday afternoon stated that Baron Gihada, the Japanese Ambassador, has declared that if Great Britain should ask Japan for assistance at any place other than in the Far East, Japan might comply with the request. As soon as this rumour got abroad some of the sensational journals, which are always on the look-out for something with which to make trouble between Japan and the United States, declared that the Ambassador's statement was contrary to the assurance which had been

given by Japan to the United States Government. These papers demanded that another statement should be made by the United States Government regarding neutrality.

War Scenes.

London, Aug. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has reached Stockholm, sends the following despatch:—

"The scene witnessed at Sassnitz, a famous watering place on the east coast of the German Island of Rugen, in the Baltic Sea, baffled all description. Some five thousand Russian refugees turned out on the quay, were left to struggle for access to a steamer which was reached only by a single gangway."

"The vessel was obliged to sail, leaving 3,000 of them in despair, believing the last chance to return to their country had gone. 'One family had a letter of credit of 20,000 roubles (\$10,000), but were on the verge of starving. Some of the refugees were half mad with hunger, thirst and lack of sleep."

The correspondent says harrowing stories have been told by refugees at Stockholm. Many of them were moved about in the train, for four or five days, without any idea as to what was being done for them. Foreigners taking the cure at Wiesbaden and Kissingen were glad to crowd the fourth class cars in their desire to get away."

"They were like poultry in crates," the correspondent adds, "without food or drink, and almost without air for fifteen hours at a time. During the nights when they were not in the train they were turned into cowsheds at the slaughter houses. Everywhere they were subjected to a continuous fire of insults from the troops, especially the officers. Women of delicate breeding were openly threatened with violence before the declaration of war."

"Among the victims was M. Kaeso, former Minister of Education. Twice he was placed under arrest, in spite of the knowledge of his identity, and packed into a fourth class carriage. Councillor of State Schreiber and his wife were assaulted by officers to whom they ventured to complain. Wives were separated from husbands and parents from their children; no consideration was shown either for age, sex or infirmity. Many persons are now in ignorance of the whereabouts of those dearest to them."

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says all persons at home or abroad who previously had been rejected by the army as unfit for service have been summoned to the colours.—*News Advertiser-Vancouver*.

New York Teutons Upheld Kaiser, but Deplore War.

When word of the declaration of war by Germany on Russia was received at the German Club, 112, Central Park South, New York, many well-known Germans of the city gathered and drank toasts to the health of the Kaiser and the success of the German force. Little or no enthusiasm was displayed, one member remarking that war was the last thing wished for by the German Americans. The same person also said that it was the opinion of the entire membership of the German Club that war would hurt the German Empire and tend to destroy the commercial interests. "It was remarked by some of the members that the war would be a short one, as all the countries involved were equipped with the latest military machinery, which would make the horrors of war ten times greater than any preceding contests. The consensus of sentiment at the club was to uphold the honour of the Empire."

Rangoon Germans' Parole.

Germans in Rangoon have been put on parole. Between thirty and forty have signed the parole form which runs as follows:—

Parole. I,....., the undersigned, declare under oath and on my personal honour to comply with the following conditions:—(1) Refrain from leaving the left or North bank of the Rangoon River or to go East of Thompson Street or of a continuation thereof. (2) Not to approach within 200 yards of the River Bank, nor to go to any place from which I can obtain a view of the Jetties. (3) Not to approach within 300 yds. of any Military building, enclosure or store. (4) Not to render directly or indirectly any service to my own country, nor to act in any manner inimical to the interests of Great Britain. (5) I will report myself to the Commissioner of Police in his office daily at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (6) I will remain indoors within the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. I will not go armed at any time and the Commissioner of Police or his European assistants may visit my place of residence at any time. (7) I will surrender to the Commissioner of Police all arms and ammunition in my possession. (8) I will abide by any orders given me by the Commissioner of Police. (9) I will not change my present residence without the written permission of the Commissioner of Police.

Breach of Parole by any one of the reservists will render them all liable to arrest and detention.

Notes (a) Any reservist who refuses to sign his parole and accept the conditions is to be immediately placed in detention and the fact reported to Government. (b) The Commissioner of Police will have the right to impose more severe restrictions at his discretion.

To Try and Smash British Commerce.

London, Aug. 6th.—The *Fall Mall Gazette* to-day makes public reports current in the city to the effect that heavy selling orders from Germany during the past week or two were really a deliberate attempt to smash the London market and cause a scare in the financial and commercial world, so as to keep Great Britain out of the war. The newspaper says it hears the sum of £2,000,000 was expended or had been arranged to be expended for this object with the cognizance of the German Government.

Japan and Austria.

Tokyo, Aug. 27th.

The report that Austria-Hungary has declared war on Japan is confirmed.

Between 10 and 11 a.m. to-day the Austrian Embassy in Tokyo received a telegram from home to the above effect, and ordering the Ambassador to withdraw immediately.

Baron Ladislaus Muller de Szentgyorgy, Austrian Ambassador in Tokyo, called on Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, shortly before noon, and informed him that the Vienna Government had declared war upon Japan.

A Naval Venture.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 14.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The British cruiser *Bristol*, second class, of 4,800 tons, and carrying 378 men, the smallest vessel of the British squadron in the North Atlantic, last night fought a long range duel off this coast with the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, the fastest and largest cruiser of the German fleet. The *Bristol* made port safely, after exchanging shots with the enemy for half an hour.

German Embassy Staff Sail.

As already announced, diplomatic relations between Germany and Japan have been broken off and the Foreign Office has handed passports to Count Rex, the German Ambassador at Tokyo, for himself and his staff. The Ambassador and staff of the Embassy have decided to leave Japan for the United States by the *Minnesota*. Mr. George N. West, the United States Consul at this port took over from Dr. Ohrt this afternoon, and until further notice will be in charge of the German interests in Kobe.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians occupied Lemberg on Thursday.

The new British recruits total 280,000.

In seven days' fighting the Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners.

An International Commission is arranging for the insurgents' entry into Durazzo.

The Russians have repulsed and pursued the Austrian Army at Lublin, capturing 1,000 prisoners and eight guns.

NEWS.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The fourth of a series of pen-pictures entitled "In the Wake of War" appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1889" on page 4 to-day.

General news, some comments on a sensational Hongkong war story, and Australian news appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 12.
Half yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.
Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 19.
H.K. and Shanghai Bank.
Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.
Royal Aerated Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Japan and Russia.

The *Yorodza* is responsible for the statement that about the 20th instant the Russian Government made an important proposal to the Japanese Government. The paper is unable to give details of the proposal, as they are kept strictly secret, but it is believed that Russia was prompted to the present proposal by a desire to radically settle all relations between the two countries. In view of the serious nature of the proposal, and of the likelihood of its having an important bearing upon the solution of Chinese problems after the present war, the Japanese Government has not as yet entered upon any negotiations on the subject.

In connection with the above, the paper quotes "a certain leading member of the Doshikai" as stating that though there is nothing to confirm a rumour that public opinion in favour of the conclusion of a Russo-Japanese Alliance is steadily gaining ground in Russia, if he were a Russian he would have no hesitation in strongly advocating the scheme. In the event of such an Alliance being concluded, Russia would be enabled to concentrate a large force of troops, now employed in the Far East, on the German frontier, thus making sure of her victory over Germany.

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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Casualties in War.
Seven armies have been in the field for just a month; fourteen to fifteen million men are engaged in a life and death struggle. What the losses are we do not know. We have read of the Russian army traversing a battlefield strewn with Austrian dead, we have read of "enormous losses" on all sides—before Lemberg, a telegram to-day says, "many thousands of Austrians were killed"—and we have the evidence of the figures of the one battle in which the British were engaged. That the sacrifice of human life is enormous there is no gainsaying. Dr. Laurent's figures may be an exaggeration, but they come approved by a professional expert who has just had the latest experience of the death-dealing properties of modern weapons and they are at least something to go upon in speculation upon the cost in human life of the frightful struggle which is now being waged.

Daily Press.

The Advance on Paris.

But so enormous is the army which Germany has been able to put into the field and to concentrate for a successful invasion of France at her weakest spot, that her adversaries could never have been under any delusion regarding the severity of the struggle and the possibility that it would be of long duration unless other than purely military considerations compelled Germany to yield. Lord Kitchener, it will be remembered, contemplated that the war might last three years and even longer, and it is very evident that the possibility of the German Army being able to reach Paris does not come to the commanders of the defending forces as a surprise, but merely as a possible incident in the war. The German Army might have been surrounding the French capital a fortnight ago but for the gallant and unexpectedly successful resistance offered to its progress through Belgian Army, which held it in check while the French and British forces moved towards the frontier. It may be that the invading army will not now be able to reach the goal of their ambition at all; the constant setting back of the Allies' line may have been done with an object, and not necessarily because of the pressure of the enemy, and thus a surprise may be in store for the German army during the next week or so; but it is perilous to prophesy and we can only "wait and see."

China Mail.

The War.

Exactly one month has now passed since Great Britain found it absolutely necessary to declare war against Germany and, taking all in all, we have now much less reason to regret the step than has the enemy. In the defensive operations in which, along with the French, we have been engaged, during the past fortnight our successes have been very satisfactory and much more important than they may appear to be in view of the undoubted fact that the enemy has advanced. Time and again the Germans have been heavily repulsed at vital points, and it is clear that only a comparatively small proportion of the enemy have been able to make headway—and that only because of their numerical superiority. It must not be forgotten also that upon their success in France Germany's whole existence is involved. They are therefore making herculean efforts and putting forward their entire strength. In East Prussia, the Russians have invaded as much German territory as has the enemy in France, and are meeting with much greater success than is falling to the Germans.

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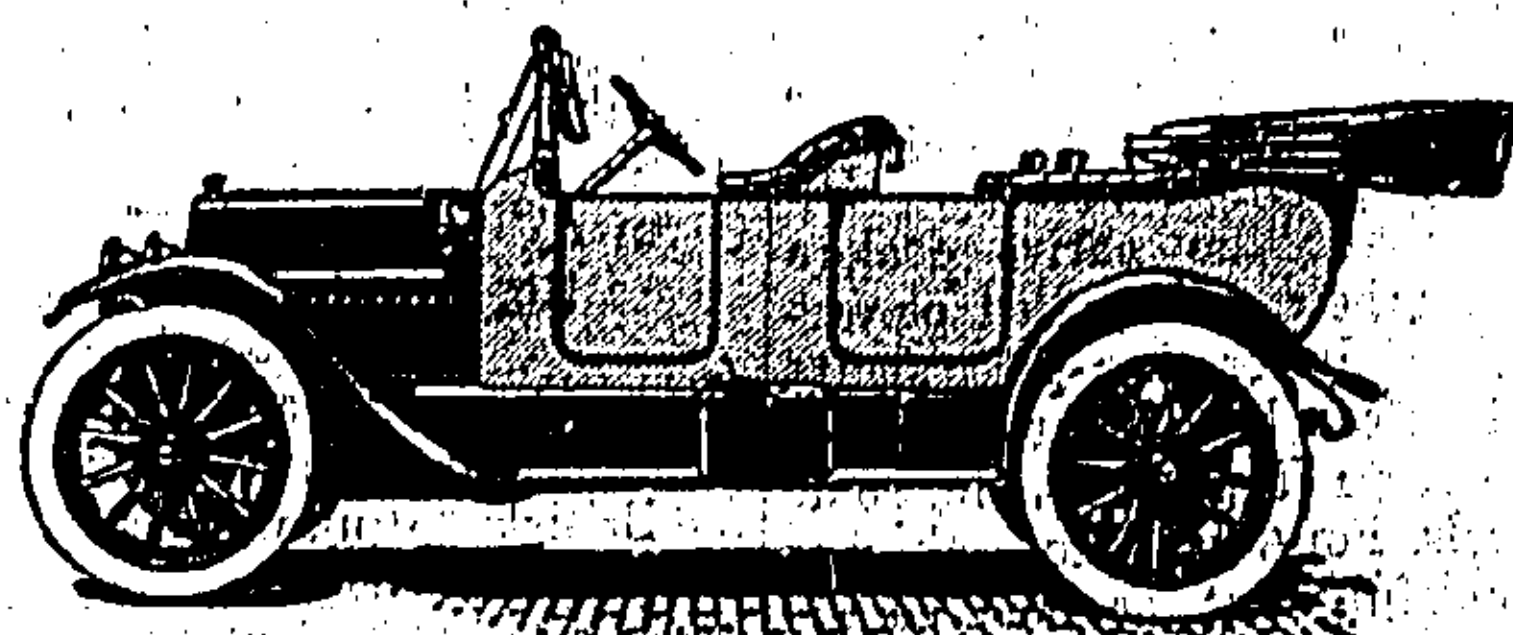
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Ton of Children.
The *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent says that Mrs. John Laird of Garfield, Oregon, announces her intention of visiting the White House with her children, described as "one of the largest and probably the heaviest families on the Pacific Coast." "I only weigh 135lb.," says Mrs. Laird, "but I have one ton of children. My heaviest son is 20 years old and weighs 295lb., and three others turn the scale at 245lb. each. My youngest child is 10, the eldest 35, and the total weight of the ten is 2085lb., an average of 208lb."

Greatest Wheat Crops in History of United States.

"An army of 80,000 harvesters, in addition to the farmers themselves, began on June 15th to gather the greatest wheat crop in the history of the United States," says the *Outlook*. "The wheat belt of the interior States will be a busy place until early fall, gathering and threshing the abundant production. If the spring wheat, now in most promising condition, produces as estimated, the Government statistics indicate 947,000,000 bushels for the total output of the year, larger by eighteen per cent. (187,000,000 bushels) than the best previous yield, last year's."

Negress Lynched by a Mob.

A message forwarded by Renter's correspondent at Orangeburg, South Carolina, says:—Kosa Carson, a negress, has been taken from prison at Elloroe and lynched by a mob. It is alleged she confessed to beating to death a 12-year-old white girl. The negress was taken to the scene of the crime and hanged to a tree. Her body was riddled with bullets. She recently had trouble with the family to which the dead child belonged.

280lb. British Sturgeon.

Stated to be the first caught there since 1887, a sturgeon, weighing over 280lb. and 9ft. in length, has been landed in the River Kent estuary at the head of Morecambe Bay. The best-known habitat of the sturgeon, from whose salted roe caviare is made, is the River Volga, which flows into the Caspian Sea.

Quadruple Murder in Chicago.

A sensational murder, evidently committed with an axe, was discovered in a suburb of Chicago six weeks ago, when a man and his wife, their married daughter, and her child were found dead. They had clearly been killed by a clean blow from an axe, death being so sudden that not so much as a groan was uttered to awaken the other occupants of the house.

Diamond Smuggling in New York.

Federal detective officers have discovered the existence of systematised diamond smuggling, by means of which it is alleged at least \$10,000 worth of the precious stones have illegally found their way into the hands of a New York firm. The dealers, too, of the suspected principals in this affair are under arrest, and it is stated that several firms are involved in the practice. The modus operandi included the use of night trains from Montreal, the diamonds being consigned from Antwerp to the Canadian city.

Medals for Scavengers.

The Mayor of New York a few weeks ago pinned silver medals on 17 street scavengers whose work, he said, unlike that of the police or firemen, was performed without incentive to glory. The Mayor's action (says the *Daily Telegraph* New York correspondent) is in line with the recent work of the American Metropolis to "stimulate all ranks to public service, not merely for office-holders, but even those who, like the scavengers, perform meritorious work." It is announced that New York's 5,000 street cleaners will henceforth have two weeks' annual holiday at the taxpayers' expense, like the firemen and policemen, and a movement is also afoot to permit them, like the firemen and policemen, to ride free of charge on all elevated trains, subways, trams, and ferry-boats.

NOTICE

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AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Paul Cinquevalli in Australia.
Mr. Paul Cinquevalli, the famous juggler, is a passenger on board the P. and O. R. M. S. Malaya, which arrived at Fremantle on July 28 from London.

Interviewed, he said:—I have decided to retire, and it is my intention to finish up my career in Australia. I think it is about up to me to have a rest after being 44 years at the game. So far as England and the Continent are concerned, the variety stage will see me no more. I love Australia, and even if Mr. McIntosh had not made me an offer, I would have come out here to finish my career. I feel just as well as ever, but it seems like working overtime.

In recent years Mr. Cinquevalli has been taking in pupils and has found girls more adept in the art of juggling than boys. They seem to be more supple, he said, and he wonders why more girls don't go in for it. Although first known as a trapeze artist, the famous juggler has been juggling since a boy at school, when he used to throw up a pen and catch it in the holder, to the wonderment of his classmates.

Federal Parliament Dissolved.

Writs Issued.
A meeting of the Federal Executive Council was held in Sydney on July 30 at which a minute for the publication of the proclamation by the Governor-General dissolving the House of Representatives and the Senate was adopted. His Excellency has now issued the writs for the election of six Senators for New South Wales.

Constable's Bravery.

Adelaide, Aug. 1.—Constable Richard Gill, one of the youngest and most recently joined members of the Adelaide police, was on Friday presented with an inscribed gold watch as a gift from the public in recognition of his bravery last March.

Gill risked and nearly lost his life in saving a man from being run over by a train. The incident occurred at the Morphettville race-course station. Two trains were approaching from opposite directions, when an elderly man stepped on to the tracks and became confused by warning cries. Gill threw himself in front of one engine, thrust the man from the rails, and was knocked down by a second engine, which severely hurt him.

The constable has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society.

Flagship Arrives at Sydney.
The flagship Australia arrived at Farm Cove, Sydney in August. During the whole run from Bundaberg, on the Queensland coast, she maintained an average speed of 20 knots.

Hardly had she been signalled off the Heads than the coal lighter alongside Garden Island made preparations for receiving her, and while yet moorings were being taken up by the flagship on her arrival, coaling operations began, everything being in

readiness on board. It is expected that by to-morrow morning 1800 tons of Westport coal, the amount required to replenish the bunkers, will have been shipped.

The flagship brought news that the cruise has been mostly confined to the area between Palm Islands, off the North Queensland coast, and Bundaberg, the latter being the only port visited of the original programme laid out. News of the European situation cancelled all arrangements and the Australia, in company with the cruisers Melbourne, Sydney, and Encounter, and the destroyers Warrego and Yarra, have been strenuously engaged in fleet evolutions, and manoeuvres, pending direct orders as to their destination. Beyond that nothing drastic in the way of preparing the vessels for action has been done.

On the departure of the Australia from Bundaberg the fleet dispersed, each ship with separate orders, which tend to an assembly at Sydney by Monday at latest. The cruiser Melbourne and the destroyers Warrego and Yarra are to break their journey at Moreton Bay, proceeding after a brief stay.

"BATTLE SCARRED CRUISERS."

Northern Paper Told Off.

The *Japan Chronicle* does not spare the *Japan Advertiser*. It says:—In view of the controversy which has arisen over the identity of two cruisers reported to be damaged in Hongkong harbour, the *Japan Advertiser* publishes a large picture of two warships, obviously badly damaged, which it is stated was sent to that journal on Tuesday accompanied by the following letter:—

"The Editor, *Japan Advertiser*.
Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to enclose a photo of the two German cruisers now lying at Hongkong which you may publish in your valued paper. I received the photo from a friend who, just returned (sic) from Hongkong. The photo is not my property. I would, therefore, ask you to return it to
Yours fully,
E. F. Johnson,
Care of International Bank."

The *Advertiser* studiously ignores the letter published in the *Kobe Herald* the other day in which it was plainly stated that the letter from Mr. Powell, published in the *Advertiser* describing the "battle-scarred cruisers," was written before Mr. Powell arrived in Hongkong, and says that "in view of the controversy which has arisen" the picture reproduced "is of peculiar interest." We agree that it is of very peculiar interest. Not the least peculiarly interesting thing about this picture of the "battle-scarred cruisers" at Hongkong is the striking resemblance it bears to the photographs of certain Russian ships which were sunk in Port Arthur some ten years ago. In an album prepared by Mr. Ogawa, of Tokyo, depicting

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Alexandra Buildings

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TO LET.—House, No. 3 "Ormsby Terrace" Kowloon.—Apply to:—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.**

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road, Apply: **CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.**

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TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c.—vacant 1st November. Apply **DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.**

TO LET.—2 roomed Office, 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited.—Apply to, **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.**

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WANTED.—Capable girl stenographer for local firm; able to take English dictation quickly and correctly.—Reply Box "X" this paper, giving experience and salary required.

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scenes in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, is a photograph of Port Arthur in which can be seen two warships of the same design as those shown in the *Advertiser* picture, and in just the same position. In the "Diary of the Russo-Japanese War," published from our own office, is another picture of Port Arthur in which again can be seen two Russian warships in positions astonishingly like those of the *Advertiser's* "battle-scarred cruisers" at Hongkong. No doubt if the German cruisers were as badly battered as were the Russian ships they would look very much like them, but we do not think that the pictorial evidence produced by Mr. Johnson is sufficient to warrant us accepting Mr. Powell's highly-sensational story about what he "saw" in Hongkong of the "battle-scarred cruisers" and the sanguinary marks of battle they were alleged to bear. And it would have been more becoming of the *Advertiser* to have taken some note of Mr. Stanton's letter in the *Kobe Herald*, asserting that Mr. Powell wrote up his "story" of the war scenes in Hongkong before he had even entered that port, before inserting Mr. Johnson's photograph of "peculiar interest," and so giving its readers to believe that this evidence finally disposes of any accuracy and authenticity of Mr. Powell's highly sensational and equally questionable statements.

short-handled axe because he suspected that they had accused him of horse stealing. He broke jail after, but was again taken into custody. He once more escaped, and a posse was sent to search for him.

A Taming Tiger.
The *Taipei* correspondent of the *Times of Malaya*, writing to his paper on August 22, says: A tiger is creating a scare at Bruns Road. It has visited Mr. Nawab Din's estate at the 16th mile and attacked and killed a pony. It carried off the carcass for a considerable distance into the jungle. The beast is keeping watch over the carcass and thus frustrating attempts at poisoning it. Mr. Cassidy and another shikari have been after the brute. On their first visit they went up quite close to a ditch in which the tiger had the carcass. They heard growls and fired a few shots toward the sound but could not see anything on account of the thick jungle. They went out again last night.

NOTICE.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
CREETSYOU ALWAYS EVERYWHERE.

Negro Runs Amok.

A message from Branchville, Texas, states that Sholl Manning, a negro, was arrested on a charge of killing eight negroes with a

NOTICES.

"THREE CASTLES" PHOTOCRAVURES.

The following comprise the new set of pictures given away in exchange for coupons packed with "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes:—

"THE HORSE FAIR" ... by Rosa Bonheur,
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REGULATION PATTERNS
IN BLACK AND BROWN

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A car that is seen on the streets and country roads as often as the FORD must be right or its very presence would kill it. Isn't this positive proof that the FORD is right when it outnumbers any other car anywhere—three to one? Over 550,000 now in use—have you yours?

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4, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL.

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A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

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from the finest English malt and hops.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

BIRTH.

"SHENTON.—On the 5th September, at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. W.E.L. Shenton, a daughter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情報與非道實事即要訪探大正論言官宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

THE OLD CHINA STILL.

The bugbear of taxation—more often illegally levied than otherwise—has for many long years caused public irritation and complaint in China, and it would appear that the volume of protest is as strong to-day as ever before. Since the establishment of the Republic, taxation has been revised in accordance with certain fixed regulations, but it is only the truth to say that in many quarters the schemes laid down have, when convenient to local officials, been very materially modified. After all, the Chinese public, especially in the interior, is easy prey for unscrupulous officials, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, the day has certainly not yet arrived when we have seen the last of squeeze and speculation in official circles in China.

We notice that this matter of a due and proper collection of revenue has recently been touched upon by President Yuan Shih-kai in one of his Mandates. He admits that in the early days of the Republic "outrageous persons, one after the other, snatched and stole public funds and extorted money from the people." He then goes on to comment at some length on the necessity for raising revenue in order to meet current administrative expenses and to cover the payment of loans and indemnities. It is apparent from the tone of the President's remarks in this regard that he fears further resentment at the reminder that all taxes are to be duly paid as lawfully demanded, for he is at some considerable pains to explain, in simple language, that unless the means of defraying administrative and military expenses are forthcoming, there can be no protection guaranteed. Hence, he says, the Government would rather accept a less serious evil and "endure a temporary affliction"—this, evidently, a gentle reference to the burden of taxation—in order to ensure safety in the long run.

Glancing further down the Mandate, one can quite clearly see that President Yuan foresees the possibility of the people objecting to further taxation on the grounds that there is a fair probability of some of the money sticking to the hands through which it has to pass before it reaches the national coffers. For he points out that all taxes must be levied in strict accordance with regulations, adding that "the artificial invention of new forms of taxes for extra charges, and the connivance of underlings in the practice of corruption should be avoided, otherwise the amount extorted by the officials would be many times larger than the insignificant sum called for by the Government." From this it is very apparent that the President himself has no more faith in the officials than have the people. That is a sorry state of affairs, and one which needs to be remedied before China can make any progress worthy of the name. The cry in China is still for honest officials who will trust one another and get on as to merit the confidence of the people as a whole. And we fear the day is far off when the cry will not be heard.

The New Ferry Pier.

The new Star Ferry pier at Kowloon has not come out of its first experience in a typhoon blow any too well. It is far more exposed than the old one, and one result of this is that the service stops much earlier than would be necessary under the old conditions. The harbour was not particularly rough on Thursday—we have seen the ferries running in much worse conditions—but the full effect of the waves was felt at the new pier, and as a consequence it would certainly have been unwise to attempt to land or take off passengers later than the hour when the boats were stopped. As it was, the pier sustained some damage, so much so that yesterday it was impossible to use one half of it. And even then, the incoming boats had great difficulty in coming alongside, so strong is the current at this point.

Notifying the Public.

While on this topic, the query might be put as to whether it is not possible to give residents in Kowloon some notification that ferries have stopped running, other than by means of flying the blue flag at the pier. As things are at present, one has to weather the conditions and make a trip to the pier before he can ascertain if the service has been suspended, and, what is more, he has to make frequent visits subsequently to learn whether the boats have resumed running. One way out of the difficulty suggests itself to us; it is that when the blue flag is hoisted at the pier, another should be run up on the mast at Blackhead's Point, where it would be visible to practically everybody in Kowloon. Similarly, when the flag is hauled down from the pier, the one at Blackhead's should be removed. Then residents would know what the situation is without the necessity of having to brave the elements to ascertain. Short Minutes.

A minute, when we were at school, was sixty seconds, and we believe that it still is. But not everywhere. Not (at times) on the Star Ferry, for instance. We have seen people before now miss a ferry because the signal which indicates how much one has to spare has a way of making some of the minutes a little longer and some a little shorter than a minute is supposed to be. And the annoying thing is that it is very often the last, and most important, minute which has a bit docked off it. Especially is this the case in the mornings, when men's tempers are rather more short than during the remainder of the day, with the result that one has heard some bad language used at times. We have more than once seen these last minutes timed, and the shortest of the lot was just over thirty seconds. We protest that this is a little too short and respectfully ask that the minutes be minutes and not, occasionally, mere fragments of minutes.

A POST-OFFICE MYSTERY.

A correspondent writes as follows:—

"On the 5th August I posted a letter, with the address, 'The West Point Building Company, Ltd., Hongkong,' clearly typewritten. On August 31 the letter was returned to me by the Post Office, opened, and marked 'Returned Correspondence.' I went to the Post Office and asked for the Postmaster General, but was told he was out. I then asked for the Assistant Postmaster General, and was informed that he also was out. Then I stated that I wanted to see the officer in charge, whoever he was, and was introduced to a gentleman who said the letter must have been delivered and that the Company had evidently refused to take delivery of it. Later I called at the offices of the West Point Building Company and on telling them what I was told at the Post Office they said that was all nonsense, adding that they had a box at the Post Office and certainly would not refuse to take delivery of the letter."

We have been given an opportunity of inspecting the returned letter, which bears in Chinese characters (evidently instructions to the postman), the words:—"Construction Company, No. 4 Street."

DAY BY DAY.

VIRTUE IS BOLD, AND GOODNESS NEVER FEARFUL.
Shakespeare.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 74; sunshine.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Inaba Mar. to-day at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Namur to-day at 2 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.1.16d.

Labour Day.

Monday is Labour Day in the United States.

New Peak School.

Tenders are being invited for the erection of a School at the Peak.

Prison Tenders.

Tenders are being invited for the making up and supply of winter clothing for the Prison Staff.

Interim Dividend.

The interim dividend of \$1 per share, declared by the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., is payable on Monday.

The Bishop's Engagements. The Bishop of Victoria's engagements for to-morrow are: 8.5 a.m., Holy Communion at the Cathedral; 11 a.m., preach at St. Paul's Chinese Church.

Dr. Digby.

The name of Dr. Kenelm Hutchinson Digby, University of Hongkong, Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery of the University of London, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has been added to the list of medical practitioners of the Colony.

No St. Andrew's Ball at Singapore.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Singapore St. Andrew's Society held last week, it was unanimously resolved to abandon the preparations for a St. Andrew's Day Ball which were authorised by the society prior to the outbreak of war.

Letters Patent.

It is notified that the Asiatic Petroleum Company (South China) Limited have by assignment become proprietors of a Letters Patent registered on the 25th June, 1900, under the Colonial Secretary's Office No. 1337 of 1900, by W. S. Bailey, engineer, of 17, Praya Central, Hongkong, and P. H. Murray, engineer, of East Point, Hongkong.

Cargoes on Captured Ships. It is officially notified that all persons having any interest in cargoes, other than enemy cargoes, laden on enemy ships captured as prizes, and requiring release of such cargoes or portions of cargoes, should make enquiries at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, Courts of Justice.

The Crown Solicitor will require proof of ownership and particulars as to the freight, whether paid or unpaid.

THE PRIZE COURT.

New Appointments Notified.

It is notified that the Appointment of Mr. John William Lee-Jones as Marshal of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Prize, is hereby cancelled, and His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in substitution thereof:—
Commander Basil Reginald Hamilton Taylor, R.N., to be Marshal of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Prize.

Commander Charles William Malbyre Beckwith, R.N., to be Assistant Marshal, and Mr. John William Lee-Jones to be Assistant Marshal and Official Accountant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Prize.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RUSSIANS IN LEMBERG.

How Long will the Great War Last?

The announcement, made to-day, that the Russian army has captured Lemberg may be described as agreeably startling. Everyone anticipated it, of course, for the Russian advance through Galicia has been brilliantly conceived and carried out; but only one here or there could have expected that Lemberg would fall quite so quickly. It would appear, so far as the rather meagre telegrams indicate, that the Russian series of successes have been achieved with the minimum of loss, whereas the Austrians have lost terribly. They could hardly avoid doing so, for they have, most of the time, been the pursued force, and they appear to have been driven mercilessly from point to point.

A Changed Army.

The Russian army is a very different army from that which was so readily beaten in the end by the Japanese. The men are the same. They were always willing enough to fight to a finish. But no army can fight well which is badly equipped, as the Russian army then was. There was, in plain words, too much graft in the army of ten years ago. But that is gone now. The men of the army are fired by the same rather stolid enthusiasm in time of war and show the same steady courage. But they fight better because they are provided with better fighting instruments. They have magnificently, of late weeks, wiped out the stigma which attached after the last war in which they engaged. One remark falls to be made as a telegram in to-day's issue. The Russians, in seven days' fighting, have captured forty thousand prisoners. This speaks either of exceptionally brilliant execution on the part of the Russians or of a readiness to surrender on the part of their foes.

Duration of the War.

Speculation is rife as to when the war will be over. As though anyone, whether expert or no, could tell that! There are many who argue, of course, that the war will prove so sanguinary and so costly that it will soon be over. A re-reading of Earl Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords, however, would seem to deny us even that hope. He stated, it will be remembered, that if the war was not over at the end of the three years for which he had been appointed, others would be found to carry on the work and see the matter through. The prospect held out by these words, even though we make full allowance for that "if," is anything but a cheerful one. It means strained and straitened resources, the shaking of economies to the bottom, and an immense amount of money taken from capital. For a very long time to come it will mean the partial ruin of credit. But all that has got to be faced. We have got to see the matter through.

Pertinent Questions.

Some of the Japanese papers, whether native or foreign, have published some quaint stuff—it is the only word—during the present war, but nothing more strange than an alleged Foreign Office dispatch, from Washington, according to this precious message the German Ambassador in Washington has circulated a telegram from the German Chancellor to the following effect:—

"Having been isolated from communicating with the world, Germany can get no news and consequently has no means of rebutting the false reports circulated by the papers of hostile Powers. She therefore has no alternative but to defend herself by practical deeds. Germans are sincerely grateful to the American papers for their efforts to make the true condition of the country known to the world." Now, if Germany is isolated, how did the Chancellor know about the false reports, how do the Germans know what the Americans are doing for them, and how do the American papers know anything of the true condition of this isolated country? And, anyhow, has the Chancellor heard what the Americans think of the Louvain business?

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

IV: A Laggard on the Stage.

The young man with the speckled tie and the smile entered the train at Fenge. We saw the tie first; the smile showed after; both had a second-hand look. Besides, the smile was an imitation smile. It was George Robey greatly dilated and marred in the making. We knew him at once for a wit in his own estimation. His eye fell on the old man in the corner, and we saw that here was a subject for his wit.

"Hullo, grandfather," he cried, "out on the loose, what? At your age, too?"

He was a very old man, with a skin greatly withered. White, heavy eyebrows overhung his eyes. Trembling hands were folded over the top of his stick, and they were thin and wasted; great blue veins stood out on them.

"You leave me alone," he cried, scenting trouble. "I don't want no truck with no gabbling young parrot." His voice was thin and wavering. He broke off and coughed painfully.

"Lumme," cried the young man, "grandfather's been on the loose and caught a cough. Naughty! Naughty! Have a jubbe, grandfather."

The old man appeared to hear only the last word.

"I can't abide these 'ere jubbees," said he. "Chocolate's what I like. Gimme a bit o' chocolate, says I, and I'm happy, I says. I ain't got the teeth for that there jubbe stuff."

At that the wit of the young man with the speckled tie burst forth in all its glory. It scintillated so greatly that another man begged him to desist. What he did say was:—

"You leave the old man alone or I'll bash your head in." He said it fiercely. He was a big man, and he had an effective way of dealing with such a bully. "You never mind him, grandfather," he said. "You never do no one no harm, I know. You bin a peaceable man all your days, eh?"

"I was always peaceable," said grandfather, "even at Inkerman." The effect of the word spoken there in that carriage was electric. Grandfather raised his head, he said. "That was a dirty, cold morning, and my mate he says to me, 'What would you give for a glass of ale?' he says. And I says, angry-like, 'If you speaks of ale again I shall push this here bayonet through you.' I says. He was too fond of jokes, he was. A man who's always jokin' hasn't got no stomach when it comes to man's work." (The man with the speckled tie looked uncomförtable.) "And when a big Russian comes up he pinked my mate first time. He'd pinked me, too, only I pinked him first—he, he! I tell you I could handle a bayonet in them days. There was a fellow with a big beard comes up to me that morning and he says to me, he says, 'I will stick you right through,' he says—"

"You learned to speak Russian," struck in the man with the speckled tie.

"I did not. If you had your wisdom teeth you would know that you do not want to learn a language to know what a man's bayonet and his eyes glaring and speaking fast. You are a fool, that's what you are. 'I will stick you,' he says. Next minute he was grunting on the ground. 'Next time,' I says, 'you will not talk when you should be busy.' But I knew there wouldn't be no next time. That was the joke—he, he! I tell you Inkerman was a great time."

"What did you think when you went into your first battle, grandfather?" one man asked him.

"I had two shillings I had not spent," said grandfather, "and I wished I had spent it first. Grandfather's reminiscences of his fights were interesting but not particularly illuminating. 'If I had that two shillings now I would have some fine chocolates.' We were passing Spa Road when the young man with the speckled tie leaned over towards the old man. Clearly he wished to make amends."

SANITARY BOARD.

Motion Regarding Public Servants as Volunteers.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, Mr. P. W. Goldring, pursuant to notice, will move:—

"That the members of this Board do respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor and to the Military Authorities that all employees of the Board serving either in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves be afforded special facilities to allow them to attend to their duties properly, having regard to the vital importance of keeping the Colony in a sanitary condition at the present time."

The orders of the day comprise:—
Application for permission to erect 12 water closets and one trough closet in a block of buildings on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 574 R.P., Hanoi Road.

Application for permission to install a water closet at Kowloon Dock, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 27.

Correspondence relative to the erection of a 20 seat trough closet at Shek Tong Tai.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of August, 1914.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 18th August, 1914.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 16th and 23rd August, 1914.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 16th and 23rd August, 1914.

Rat return for the weeks ending 22nd and 29th August, 1914.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. L., under date of yesterday, state:—

Tram fares.—Claims may be put in through Commanding Officers for the amount of tram or ferry fares actually expended in going to and from duty. Men living at the Peak and not in possession of season tickets may recover their fares for going to and from barracks when on duty. The rate allowed for Peak tram is 15 cents return (Soldier's fares). No claims for ferry fares will be entertained from men in possession of special passes.

Parades.—Parades for Saturday 5th instant and Sunday 6th instant.—Nil.

Detail.—On duty Saturday 5th instant.—Group 2. Officers on duty Saturday 5th inst. Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Churchill and Lieut. Norington. To furnish Guard on Saturday, Right Section, M. G. Co. Orderly Officer on Saturday, Capt. Armstrong, Orderly Sergeant on Saturday Corp. Ellis.

Snake Poison and Rabies.

Will snake poison prove a cure for rabies? This question was put to the French Academy of Science by M. Edmond Perrier, the Director of the Paris Natural History Museum, who has read a paper describing experiments by a French woman scientist, Mme. Phisalix, with a serum composed of snake venom and the secretion of the salamander. Rabbits inoculated with the new serum were proof against any injection of the rabies microbe, says a Home paper, but the immunity did not last more than a fortnight.

"When we get to London Bridge, grandfather," said he, "I will see you on your bus. And first you will have a drop of brandy with me." There are some people who believe that the offer of a drink will wash out any insult or indignity. "Thank you," said the old warrior. "I take it kindly. But my grandson will meet me, and I never touch no kind of spirits now. It makes me shake so. I never touch it—but I'm fond o' chocolates. There weren't no chocolates at Inkerman; nor no brandy neither. Only dead men and one of them my mate."

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending Sept. 5, 1889.)

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on September 5, 1889, was 3/0 3/8.

Mining Permit.

August 29.—"We are informed that a Hongkong gentleman named Ho has obtained from the Viceroy of Liang-Kwang permission to open a galena mine in Kiungchow, island of Hainan."

Land Reclamation.

August 29.—"We notice that extensive reclamations are actively proceeding on the fore-shore in front of the old Glass Works in Belcher's Bay. A large number of junks are constantly employed, and there is every indication that, before long, a fine market will be available in a district that has hitherto been most strangely neglected."

"Gone Wrong."

August 30.—"Another good man gone wrong. He went by the French mail yesterday, without going through the usual ceremony of bidding his friends goodbye. There has been considerable waiting on the Rialto during the day, and one well known operator, a musical amateur whose child-like confidence in the dear departed was touching to behold, found his sorrow in song to this effect: He will return, I know him well; He would not leave me here to die. But he won't return, for all that, and his account is said to be a heavy one."

Hongkong Hotel Company Meeting.

August 30.—"The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company took place yesterday. There were present: Messrs. D. McCulloch (Chairman), E. Jones Hughes (Director) W. L. Gaskell, A. Green, J. F. C. a Roza, S. J. Danby, J. R. Michael, C. A. O'Grady, Chan Choi-chow, Ho Tung, G. Lafavon, L. D. Dwyer, J. H. Cox, H. G. James and R. Lyall (Secretary). The Chairman said: 'I am glad to be able to tell you that business is steadily improving, and that the Directors and management have every reason to believe that the new wing will add considerably to the yearly income. You will see from the report that we are pulling down Melchers' house. Nothing has yet been decided about re-building, but our opinion is that the hotel should be extended to the Praya. As stated in the report, \$400,000 of six per cent. debentures have been issued, and this places the Company for the present in a very easy position financially.'

Sugar Refining Company. September 2.—"From a report in the Government Gazette it appears that for the quarter ending August 26, the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, manufactured 13,923 gallons of spirits."

To "Injure."

September 2.—"Mr. E. Robinson, the new Acting Stipendiary, commenced his magisterial career this morning. We were rather favourably impressed with his method; he was somewhat prolix, like all new magistrates, but he attended strictly to business and he 'got there' every time. We should like to injure his new Worship to bow to letting the legal element try any bluff on, and would suggest that the best way to obstruct any attempts in that direction would be to commit the first offender for about twenty years, for contempt of the white-washed Court."

"A Time of It."

September 2.—"The students of the Hongkong Medical School had 'a time of it' yesterday morning at the Mortuary. Fourteen of the youngsters with their professors, 'poor mortem' three dead bodies—victims of suicide with opium, bronchitis and drowning respectively. Two of the budding 'Bo's' Sowers fainted, despite their national impassiveness."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for August 29, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—179 per cent. premium, ex. div. buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$140 per share, buyers.

Yongze Insurance Association—Tls. 10 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—70 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$41 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$137 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$2.0 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—10 per cent. div. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$27 per share, ex. div. sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$150 per share, nominal.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$168 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—210 per cent. prem. sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$84 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ending August 31, 1914, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—Notes, \$5,988,721; specie, \$5,000,000.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Notes, \$22,764,871; specie, \$17,500,000.

Mercantile Bank of India, Limited—Notes, \$1,122,821; specie, \$600,000.

Total, Notes, \$29,886,413; specie, \$23,100,000.

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.

It is with extreme regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Reginald Dennis, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, who passed away last night at the Military Hospital from typhoid fever. The deceased, who was about 31 years of age, came out to Hongkong from the London office of Messrs. Sassoon's in May last. He was a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps (constr. Section M.G. company) and had been hard at work with the force up to his admission to hospital a fortnight ago. The deceased was a single man, and it is a pathetic circumstance that his fiancée was to have come out from home in November. With her and the deceased's family the utmost sympathy will be felt. The funeral takes place at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

NO SURPRISE CAPTURES.

Exemption of German Steamers from Capture.

Imperial Ordinance No. 163, dated 23rd instant, countersigned by Count Okuma, Premier, and Admiral Y. Hiro, Minister for the Navy, has been issued, providing regulations relating to the exemption of German steamers from capture. The Ordinance reads as follows:—

1. German steamers, which may be lying in ports or at anchorages in the Japanese Empire or territory ruled by the Japanese Empire at the time this Ordinance came into force, may be allowed, not later than September 5, to discharge their cargo or load goods which are not contraband of war, or to conclude the transaction of any business which was taken in hand in good faith before the opening of hostilities and still remains uncompleted, and may obtain a passport on application to the Japanese authorities to proceed direct to their destination or to a port named in the passport.

2. Those German steamers, which left the last port of call before August 23rd, 1914, and arrived at a port or anchorage of the Japanese Empire or territory under Japanese rule within the knowledge of the opening of hostilities, may be allowed to discharge their cargo immediately upon their arrival, or load non-contraband goods and conclude their transactions. Such vessels may also obtain a passport from the Japanese authorities and proceed direct to their destination or to a port mentioned in the passport. It is necessary for such steamers to leave by the date dictated by the Japanese authorities within a fortnight after their arrival.

3. Those German steamers which leave a port or anchorage of the Japanese Empire or of territory under the Japanese rule in accordance with the provisions of the two preceding articles, and proceed on their way direct to their destinations or ports set forth in the passports, shall not be liable to capture, provided that they have not called at any port or anchorage of the Japanese Empire or of the territory under Japanese rule or at a port or anchorage of the country to which such vessels belong or of territory under the rule of their country.

4. Those German steamers which have been prevented by force majeure from leaving a port or anchorage of the Empire or of territory under Japanese rule within the time limits specified in Articles 1 and 2 of this Ordinance, or have been allowed to leave by the Japanese authorities, may be detained, under obligation to be returned after the war is over without payment of any compensation.

5. Those German steamers which left the last port of call before the opening of hostilities, and did not know of the fact, shall not be liable to capture by Japanese warships. But such steamers may be detained by the Japanese authorities, or they may be seized for service or destroyed, in which case compensation shall be paid, and the lives of the crews and passengers shall be preserved. Steamers coming within the scope of this article, after calling at a port of their own country or at a neutral port, shall be treated according to the usages and rules of naval warfare.

6. The enemy's goods on the steamers specified in articles 1, 2, 4 and 5 of this Ordinance may be retained and will be returned after the war, or may be requisitioned together with the steamer or separately, in which case they will be paid for after the war.

7. The foregoing exemption shall not apply to those German steamers which can be readily converted into auxiliary cruisers.

8. Should the German Government act towards Japanese vessels and their cargoes differently from the provisions of this Ordinance, the application of this Ordinance may be wholly or partly abrogated.

This Ordinance is in force from the date of its issue.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND TABLE BUTTER

IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY THE BEST BRAND

On the market

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATHS.

A Long Felt Want to be Supplied.

Sportsmen, particularly amateur jackies and boxers who, at times, find it necessary to get down to a certain weight, have longed for a water-cure, the want of an installation of Turkish baths in the Colony, but now their lamentations will give way to gratification on the information that the extensive premises situated at No. 13, Queen's Road Central, recently occupied by the Paris Toilet, and comprising the Hongkong Latrine Company, have been acquired by the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company, Limited. This enterprising company is making extensive alterations to the premises mentioned and intends installing a thoroughly up-to-date system of baths. The material used is to be of English manufacture, which fact, in its If speaks all that is needed in this particular line. There will be a Turkish parlour and a tonorial parlour, and the institution will be replete with Turkish, vapor and electric baths.

So that ladies will be able to enjoy the advantages of the installation, the company will set aside certain days in the week for the exclusive use of ladies of the installation.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th of September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS & PRAIRIE & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. From CAUTIA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 7th inst. will be landed at consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong) Managers, Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. 1-42 R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency, the Governor of two lots of Crown Land at Tai Hanz, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Location	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Annual Rent	Term of Years
1	Lot 1, Tai Hanz	1.5	101,400	10,140,000	£100	75
2	Lot 2, Tai Hanz	1.5	101,400	10,140,000	£100	75

G. 2-42 R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency, the Governor, of two lots of Crown Land at Nathan and Jordan Roads, Kowloon, and One Lot at Shaikwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Location	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Annual Rent	Term of Years
1	Lot 1, Nathan Road	1.5	101,400	10,140,000	£100	75
2	Lot 2, Jordan Road	1.5	101,400	10,140,000	£100	75
3	Lot 3, Shaikwan Road	1.5	101,400	10,140,000	£100	75

NOTICE.

The business of the Paris Toilet has been acquired by the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company Limited.

SUMMIT 60.

The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its dressy appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable collar.

Try it in Madras!

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.



Summit 60
The Shape 60
HOT WEATHER COLLAR

DAY and NIGHT WEAR.

OUR "SHIRTS" AND "PYJAMAS"

are as well made as it is possible to make them. We stock them in an unusually wide range of exclusive and refined patterns in—

CAMBRIC, TAFFETA, FLANNEL AND CELLULAR.

Let us show them to you.

W. M. POWELL, LTD.

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right.

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

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CHINESE & EUROPEAN

COLUMBIA DOUBLE SIDED RECORDS

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE

- 420 "WEDDING of the WINDS" Waltz Hadyn Orchestra
EVER or NEVER.
401 RONDO CAPRICIOSO (Piano Solo) Scharwenka
INVITATION to the WALTZ
444 BERCEUSE de JOCELYN (Cornet solo) Leggati
SERENADE (Schubert)
395 HUSHEEN (Contralto) Carrie Herwin
THREE FISHERS WENT SAILING



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THERE ARE

"TWO DRINKS IN ONE"

IN ALL

THE TANSAN SWEET WATERS

ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES:

WILKINSON'S TANSAN GINGER ALE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN LEMONADE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN TONIC,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN SASSAPARILLA

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO ANY OF THESE

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOB.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Empress of India	16th Sept.
Monteagle	30th Sept.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £2 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield & Swire.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000	{WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500	{TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m. {TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thureday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	{WED., 23rd Sept., at noon. {WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 12th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 14th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.
MOJI & Kobe.	Kaga Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{THURSDAY, 10th Sept.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamers' Calling ports in Japan. For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
BANGKOK	Linan	5th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Huichow	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & LOILO.	Chinhua	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	9th Sept. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoxing," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 5th Sept., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China, and Philippines Islands.
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	En. at Hongkong or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjitaroom	JAVA	1st half Sept.	SHAI 1st half Sept.
Tjilawong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN 1st half Sept.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA 1st half Sept.
Tjimanock	SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA 2nd half Sept.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA 2nd half Sept.
Tjibembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI 1st half Oct.
Tjihini	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI 1st half Oct.
Tjimahl	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAVA 2nd half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI 2nd half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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115

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots " N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots " H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat. 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 8th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiching ... W. C. Passmore. SAT., 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Sept. at 10 a.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Typhoon of August 14.

A typhoon of considerable severity passed through the Bashee Channel and struck the coast of China between August 14 and 15 causing considerable damage at Swatow and bad weather along the Southern coast. The typhoon was first signalled on August 10 to the North-east of Luzon, in L. 20 and Long. 130 moving North-west. Barometer 29.62. On August 12 it was close to Formosa with a reading of 29.45 and on the following day, travelling WNW., it passed through the Bashee Channel and proceeded in a more Northerly direction, moving NW. until it struck the coast between Swatow and Hongkong on August 14. After passing inland it appears to have lost its force and travelled overland in the direction of Changsha until it was finally dissipated. The O. N. steamer Yingchow, which was lying at Swatow, experienced unsettled weather on the 13th with gusty winds from the SE. the glass reading at 4 p.m. 29.62. On the morning of the 14th the glass had fallen to 29.53 with a moderate East wind and, as there were signs of approaching bad weather, the vessel was moved out and anchored in Junk Bay. At 3 p.m. on that date the wind came away strong from the NE. barometer 29.44 and the second anchor was let go. Very hard squalls and typhoon rain were experienced but at midnight the wind fell away to light though the glass had fallen to 29.40. At 2 a.m. on the 15th the wind came away again in typhoon force from WSW. and at 3 a.m. the typhoon was blowing in full force, the glass having fallen to 29.37, accompanied by very heavy rain squalls. At 8 a.m. the weather commenced to moderate and the wind took off rapidly. Farther South of Swatow the glass fell much lower, the Kaehing, which was anchored off Double Island, reporting a lowest reading of 28.82 at 7.45 p.m. on the 14th, while the Taishun obtained 28.86. Considerable damage was done to small craft and hulks in the harbour at Swatow all the bridges and roofs of the hulks moored alongside the bund being carried away. The China Merchants' hulk was torn from her moorings and driven high on the bund while two small junks, which were attempting to run for shelter under close reefed sails, were blown right up on the bund close to the Custom House where they remained with their sails still hoisted. Telegraph wires on shore at Swatow were torn down and communication interrupted for some time and a good deal of lesser damage was done to buildings on shore. No serious damage to shipping was reported, all vessels in the vicinity having had time to seek anchorage in a typhoon shelter before it struck them. The barograph of the typhoon shows a remarkably sharp drop and an equally rapid rise, the figure traced by the pen being in the form of a sharp V and though the typhoon was not of great intensity, the rapidity of its progression made it of a somewhat dangerous character.—Shipping and Eng. inering.

The Harbin Maru.

There was launched from the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, on July 25 the steamer Harbin Maru, 5,600 tons, which has been built to the order of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the Company's Dairen run. The vessel is 400ft. in length, 50ft. breadth and 30ft. moulded depth and will be fitted with twin screw, triple-expansion engines giving her a contract speed of 16 knots. She will have accommodation for fifty-five first-class and sixty-eight second-class passengers and will be completed in February 1915.

U.S. Gunboat Ashore.

The U.S. gunboat Elcano went ashore in the Yangtze at Walled Village, above Wuhu, on August 10. The Kiangfoo, which was downward bound, made an attempt to tow her off without success and reported the matter to the U.S. naval authorities on her arrival here. She was subsequently refloated without damage.

Cysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fishes, Pickled, Pickers &c.
AUSTRALIAN CAP.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 5th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 5th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kutsang	Tues., 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 8th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Tues., 8th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Tues., 8th Sept. at noon
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Wed., 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'cutta	Suisang	Wed., 9th Sept. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & O'cutta	Yatsing	Fri., 11th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 15th Sept. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days, and returning thence direct to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labadatu, Simporna, Tawao, Ueukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	4th Sept.
Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.		

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE	Merionethshire	8th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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& ENGINEERING CO. OF
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
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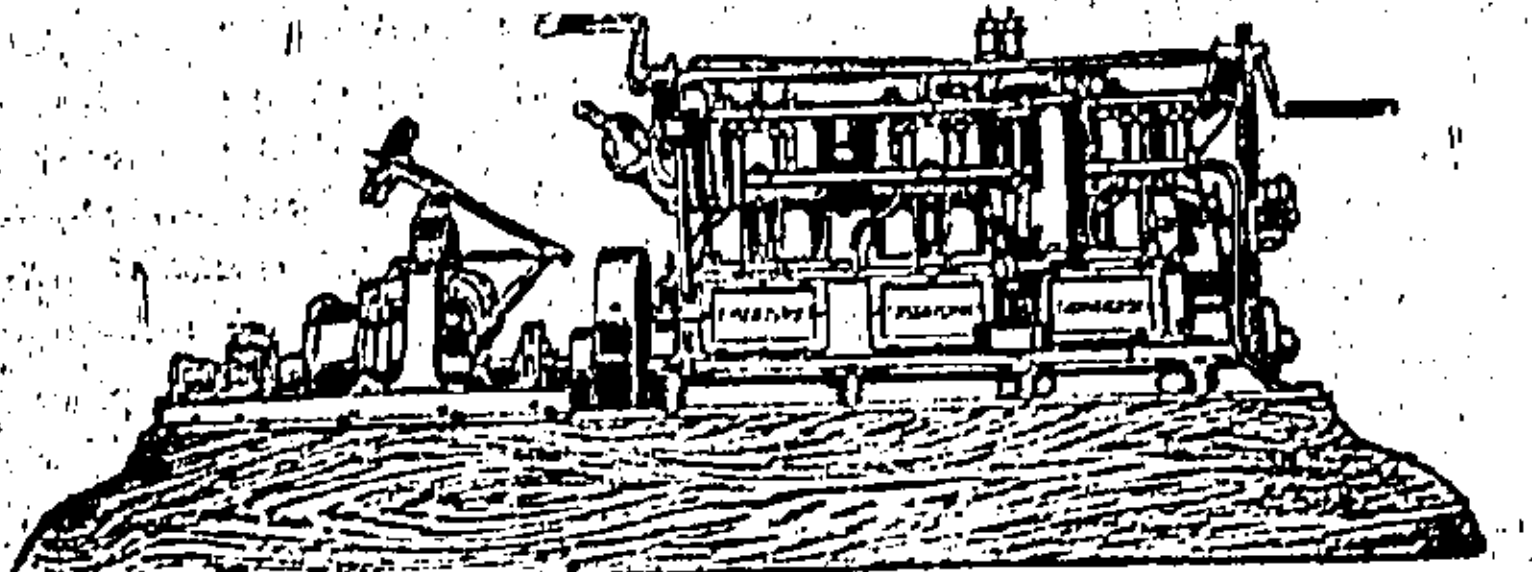
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Rivets, etc.

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O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

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BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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Telephone No. 421.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
London & Antwerp via S'pore etc.	Socotra	P. & O.	8 Sept.
Marseilles via Ports	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	9 Sept.
London, via Usual Ports of Call.	Sardinia	P. & O.	12 Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8 Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Mershire	J. M. Co.	8 Sept.
Via B.O.S. via K'lung, S'hai & New York	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8 Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Co.	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	8 Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung, Shanghai and Japan & Co.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15 Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15 Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai & Co.	E. of India	C. P. R.	16 Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc., Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16 Sept.
Ports via Japan	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30 Sept.
Victoria, B.C. & S'le, etc.	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3 Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8 Oct.
	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14 Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16 Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23 Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26 Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Moji	Banri M.	D. & Co.	6 Sept.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	6 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	8 Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	8 Sept.
Shanghai	Takung	J. M. Co.	8 Sept.
Shanghai	Salsette	P. & O.	9 Sept.
Anping, Takao via S'ow & Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	9 Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	11 Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	14 Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22 Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25 Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tilatap	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tikini	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MES-
SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

s.s. "POLYNESIEN."

Consignees of Cargo from Lon-

don ex s.s. "Normand."

Consignees of Cargo from

Havre ex s.s. "Normand."

Consignees of Cargo from

Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de

Cette."

In connection with above

Steamer are hereby informed that

their goods with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valuables

are being landed and stored at

their risks into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong & Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company,

whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forward-

ed unless intimation is received

from the Consignees before

NOON TO-DAY requesting it to

be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counte-

signed by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after

the 7th Sept. at Noon will be

subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to

me on or before the 10th Sept.

1914 or they will not be recog-

nized.

All damaged packages will be

examined on Monday the 7th

September 1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Cargo

ex s.s. "PRINCESS ALICE."

having been transferred and ar-

rived, per s.s. "NILE" from

Manila, Consignees of cargo

are hereby informed that

their Goods, with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valu-

ables, have been landed and stored

at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, Kowloon, whence de-

livery may be obtained, against

extra freight and expenses incur-

red.

No claims will be admitted after

the Goods have left the Godowns

and all Goods remaining undeliv-

ered after the 3rd of Sept., will

be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-

aged goods are to be left in the

godowns, where they will be ex-

amined on 3rd inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before

the 10th of Sept., 1914, or they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counte-

signed by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

Vessel.

Swatow
Formosa

DEPART ON MONDAY.

Tientsin
Japan
Shanghai

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA due to arrive
at Hongkong on September 7, left Yokohama
on Wednesday 27th ult. for this
port via Manila.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left
Sydney on 24th ult. for Hongkong via
Thursday Island, Zumbanga and Manila,
and may be expected to arrive here on or
about the 18th September.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU,
HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA
MARU have been withdrawn from the
service, and their substitutes are not
placed.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA is expected
to arrive at Colombo on the 5th instant,
afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. SALSETTE is expected
to leave Singapore on the 7th instant, at
daylight.

TIDE TABLE.

31st Aug., to 6th Sept., 1914.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	31st Aug.	5.55	1.05
Tues.	1st Sept.	6.15	1.25
Wed.	2nd Sept.	6.35	1.45
Thurs.	3rd Sept.	6.55	1.65
Fri.	4th Sept.	7.15	1.85
Sat.	5th Sept.	7.35	2.05
Sun.	6th Sept.	7.55	2.25

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Musinae, Dr. s.s. 3,805, N. MacDonald,
15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug.
Ballast—S. O. & Co.

Kentucky, Dr. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th Aug.
Singapore, 11th Aug. Gen.—S.
T. & Co.

Yorimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somekawa, 21st
Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O.
S. K.

Sherries, Dr. s.s. 2,706, J. W. Angus, 26th
Aug.—Wusung, Gen.—D. & Co.

Wimbledon, Dr. s.s. 2,436, Cantell, 26th
Aug.—Wusung, 22nd Aug. Coal—
D. & Co.

Swanley, Dr. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—
Wusung, 22nd Aug. Coal—O.
dur

Telemachus, Dr. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 28th
Aug.—Singapore, 24th Aug. Rice—
China.

Lokung, Dr. s.s. 978, D. W. H. H. H., 30th
Aug.—Hongkong, 27th Aug. Coal—
J. M. & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,013, S. Kama-
zabara, 30th Aug.—Shanghai,
27th Aug. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Haitan, Dr. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th
Aug.—Swatow, 29th Aug. Gen.—
D. L. & Co.

Hungchow, Dr. s.s. 999, Waka, 30th Aug.
Saigon, 29th Aug. Rice—B. &
S.

Haldie, Norw. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgensen, 31st
Aug.—Java, 21st Aug. Gen.—J.
C. J. L.

Kwangu, Dr. s.s. 1,329, G. J. Spink, 31st
Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug. Rice—
Chinese.

Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, G. Jensen, 31st Aug.
Bangkok, 29th Aug. Rice—
Chinese.

Liddesdale, Dr. s.s. 2,198, Farfor, 1st inst.
Durban, 31st July, Gen.—D. &
Co.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jonson, 1st inst.
Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—
Chinese.

Talbithus, Dr. s.s. 6,522, F. W. Cullum,
1st inst.—Manila, 30th ult. Gen.
—B. & S.

Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, Miyakawa, 2nd
inst.—Moji, 25th ult. Coal—M.
P. K.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. Sawada, 2nd inst.
Quangcy, 29th ult. Gen.—S.
T. & Co.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,355, B. Tenda, 2nd
inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Gen.
—N. Y. K.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong
For BOSTON & NEW YORK

The s.s. "SAINT ECBERT"

sailing on or about the 8th September

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

SHORT STORY. THE CAMEL OF HAN.

BY SAMUEL MERWIN.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

[Below we give a further instalment of another of Samuel Merwin's clever Far Eastern stories, which he has been contributing to *Maclure's Magazine*. It deals with a further chapter in the charmed life of Miss Austin, and will doubtless be as much appreciated as have been the other stories by the same author, which we have from time to time published.]

The little missionary looked thoughtfully at the determined, pretty face.

"I oughtn't to let you go," she said.

"You aren't letting me," replied Edith. And she smiled excitedly as she turned away. Girl-like, she had not given all her reasons. She was going to Tai Yuan Fu to see that camel.

They went south on the Hankow "local" the following morning, in a spring rain that drove incessantly against the windows of their dingy compartment. At Chingting they changed from the main line to the narrow-gauge Tai Yuan Fu line; and climbed, twisting and crawling along earthen precipices and creeping timidly over doubtful bridges that spanned swollen streams, into and over the terraced brown hills of Shansi. Late in the afternoon the train slid cautiously down into a wide valley where there were forts, and frequent villages, and twin pagodas, all misty-looking behind the sheets of rain, and glimpses of a city with high masonry walls and huge gate-towers. They were hustled across a crowded platform by Miss Evesby's wrinkled servant, "Old John," to covered rickshaws, and drawn for a long time over rough streets with a great many turns. Then Miss Austin found herself in a modern brick house, talking to a Mr. and Mrs. Harbison, who had patient, kindly faces and tired eyes. Finally she and her little missionary were shown into adjoining bedrooms to change their wet clothing, sip tea, and rest.

An hour later, Edith was writing with a fountain-pen in her diary, when Miss Evesby entered the room carrying a square wooden box. Edith was shocked to observe how frail and white she looked.

"Oh, my dear," cried Edith reproachfully, "you ought to be resting! How on earth am I going to keep you off your feet? You'll simply break down, dear!"

The missionary carefully deposited the box on the foot of the bed, and sat beside it.

"Mr. Harbison tells me that the province is all confusion," she said slowly. "There's no more public spirit—the revolution exhausted that. There's no trade to speak of. Robber bands are still prowling everywhere outside the cities; they've burned one of the Baptist posts between here and Sian-Fu. The officials, like all the others, are looking out for themselves. It is the perfect time for the Blumstein-Wilberly group! They're working fast—or as fast as you can work in China. Mr. Harbison says the new papers will be signed within two weeks, and the

work will begin within a month. And I can't raise my hand—can't raise my hand! I would take me days and days, even if I had the money to work with."

She sighed, and for a moment studied the delicate needlework on Miss Austin's kimono, even reached forward and absently fingered the thin silk. "That's Kioto embroidery," she mused. Then she went on: "I'm going to send you up to join your uncle and aunt the first thing to-morrow, Edith. It's safer. You see, the governor himself is protecting them. It's nearly a day's ride, by male-litter. They're in the hills, up north, stopping with Mr. Greene, Blumstein's chief engineer."

Miss Austin was looking at her with unconscious intentness. "You're perfectly sure," she said, "there's nothing you can do?"

"Just one thing," replied the little missionary, with a faint smile. "There's a bit of my wrong side left. It's in that box."

She slid the cover off, and took out a large object wrapped in many thicknesses of cloth. These she carefully unrolled, one by one. "No," she said, with a wistful note in her voice, and a faint, sad smile; "it isn't beautiful, but—" And she held up her treasure, slowly turning it around and around. Before Edith's startled eyes.

It was a curious piece of pottery, a Bactrian camel perhaps fifteen inches in height, mounted on a flat base of the same material. The strong, shaggy body, the muscles of flank and leg, the spreading, pad-like feet, were there to the life. The long sagging neck, fringed with hair, curved up to a head that was thrown back—the mouth open and angry, the eyes flashing. But the extraordinary fidelity of the modelling was even less striking than the rich, glassy, golden-brown colour that paled to a creamy yellow on the two humps. If the image had lain, as was possible, for unnumbered centuries in a grave of Shansi or Shensi, it had somehow been protected from early incrustations.

Edith took it in her hands. Oh, that colour! Was it brown, after all? Was there not a deep "bisquit" red under the glazed surface? It was warm; it glowed.

"Do you like it?" asked the little missionary.

"Oh, my dear,"—there was a catch of sheer excitement in Edith's voice—"my dear, it is—with a deliberate effort, she controlled herself—"it is fascinating!"

"I want you to have it, then," Edith could not trust herself at all now. She said nothing; merely looked at Rhoda Evesby out of big, humid eyes. She glanced again at the camel. What were some of the distinguishing characteristics of those early dynastic periods—Sung, Yuan, Tang, even the ancient Han? "No false alarms," ran her thoughts. "Not a word until I know!"

"I'm glad you like it," said the little missionary, and fitted back to her own room. After dinner, Edith remarked:

"If you don't mind, Rhoda dear, I will start early in the morning. Even if it clears up, the roads will be bad. I may need the extra time."

"I'll order the litter around for six-thirty, if you say so," replied the missionary simply.

Edith did a moment's calculating; then nodded. They went to bed early; but sleep was slow in coming. Miss Austin's racing mind. At midnight she was still propped up in bed, writing in her diary. This was some relief.

I feel like a burglar [she wrote]. I'm living at this minute every known kind of lie. But I'm sure it's right. It must be. They'd never let me do it if they knew. And then, this way, if I'm all wrong about it, nobody will be hurt.

There's a train leaving for Chingting and Peking at seven-thirty to-morrow morning. On that train will be Miss Edith Austin, accompanied by a wicker suitcase, a square wooden box, and a very small dog. To-morrow night at this time I shall be in Peking—sleeping maybe. And, unless I'm greatly mistaken, on the morning of the day after to-morrow Mr. Featherington's old porcelain merchant in the Ha Ta High Street will be transacting business with little me.

It was very romantic and satisfactory, early the next morning, to stand at the compound gate in the bright sunlight, and watch the strange, gay little caravan coming up the muddy street from somewhere, surely, far off in the Arabian Nights, to carry her (or so it had been planned) into the northern hills. The litter in which she was to ride was a big Sedan chair suspended between two mules. It had a curving roof, and latticed windows in front and at the sides. It was covered with bright red and blue cloth. And, delight of delights! there were tinkly little bells on the saddles of the mules. Then, there was a pack-animal for her suitcase, a burro for Old John, who was to act as her escort and dragoman, and two hard-faced muleteers. As she glanced at these latter persons Edith thrilled with a delicious horror. Surely, between jobs, they were at least brigands.

She was seated now on cushions in her palanquin—Wing cuddled in her lap, the box that (her secret) was to save Shansi beside her on the cushioned seat. The little missionary, who had insisted on dressing and coming down, kissed her good-by. She had blue rings under her eyes, and was white. It wrung Edith's heart to look at her. Mr. and Mrs. Harbison, who had breakfasted with her, shook hands cordially. Old John mounted his burro. The less villainous of the two muleteers raised his whip. Then Mr. Harbison, with a sudden recollection, stepped to the window of the litter.

"Why," he exclaimed, "I entirely forgot to tell you! I am sleepy. A message reached us just before midnight, saying that, not three hours after your train came through yesterday, five bridges went out along the railway, or were at least undermined. It will be two or three weeks before they can get any trains through. It is fortunate that you are to be with your own relatives and under such special protection—for you are certainly marooned in Shansi. Good-by. A pleasant trip!"

The muleteers cracked their whips; the mules plunged forward; and the cavalcade swung off on its way to the northern hills, between grey walls of sundried bricks and low, curving roofs of grey tile, and past early carts of merchandise.

But of her surroundings Miss Austin saw nothing. Her heart had all but stopped beating. Her usually clear, if unformed, mind was groping in utter bewilderment.

No trains! No trains for two or three weeks! And Mr. Simon Blumstein, of the Blumstein-Wilberly group, moving directly (if with some necessary Oriental deliberation) toward a private but unassailably official settlement of the little misunderstanding over the Shansi mines. And she herself, with that precious wooden box, to be delivered over to her aunt and uncle before this day's sun should set,—no escaping that now!—to sit by, rebuked, defeated, a mere saddened spectator of the quiet little climax to Rhoda Evesby's life drama that had been, Chinese fashion, fifteen years in the playing.

But wait a minute! She sat up rigidly in the swaying car, clinging to the sides with tense hands. Was the railroad so necessary? Didn't the missionaries travel freely all over these interior provinces? Surely! And in the very sort of vehicle which was now hers to command. She sat thinking—thinking. She thought of wrinkled Old John back there astraddle of that absurd little burro, with his toes trailing the mud of the street. He was responsible for her; he could not, in any circumstances short of death itself, evade that responsibility; but he was also a servant, and must obey her. That, she knew well enough, was the Chinese of it. At the worst, it could take only a few extra days—there might yet be time. It would be a wild plunge into the unknown—but there might yet be time!

They were emerging from the city streets outside the wall into the open country of the Fen Ho Valley. She called to the older muleteer to stop. He understood, and obeyed. Old John came riding absurdly up to the window, with a few extra and inquiring wrinkles on his face.

"No can go this side, Old John," she said decisively. "Go other way. Go Chingting Peking side. Savvy?"

Old John's face went blank; his parchment eyelids fluttered. "Go Peking side!" he muttered; then shook his head energetically. "No can do! No can do!"

But Miss Austin insisted. Old John tried to explain. They had no provisions, no water. There was no folding cot for the lady. It was three days' travel by the highway, even to Pingting; and the roads would be impassable.

"Go back," he suggested with a sinking heart. "Go back. See lady."

Miss Austin shook her head, and frowned. "Peking side," she said calmly.

Old John was beaten. Tremblingly he instructed the muleteers. There was sudden argument; voices were raised; a crowd gathered and swelled the discussion. But Miss Austin waited. Finally they turned off on a side road. Old John, muttering, dropped behind.

They passed the series of forts and the twin pagodas. They climbed slowly, slowly, step by step, hour by hour, into the hills. They were in the sanken roads by noon, floundering along a muddy canon ten, twenty, forty feet beneath the cultivated plateaus of the hill country. They passed camel trains from Mongolia, Kansu, and Tibet. They forded swollen rivulets, and slipped excitedly on the brink of more than one precipice.

There were quarrels and arguments on the road. There were villages in which, naked children and "chow" dogs played and snarled in swarms. There were ragged groups of riper years, that crowded close and shouted at the bold, beautiful white woman who exhibited herself shamefully, without escort, in an open litter. At times the girl's expressive hazel eyes rang the changes from calm to almost unbearable excitement; from trembling timidity to hearty, wholesome

American anger.

Railway or no railway, this was still the ancient Peking-Tibet road, where innumerable camels and mules still churned the mud and ground up the caking dust and helped the most vital highway of all history to eat its way deeper and deeper down below the fruitful plateaus. And at intervals, all day long, while this fascinating pageant of old Asiatic life and times was impressing itself with bewildering variety on the quick negative of Edith's young mind, the younger of the muleteers, as he plodded along the road or swung himself up to the back of the pack-animal, a quavering endless melody. Edith wondered, glancing timidly out at his villainous face, if he were singing of love.

At about seven in the evening they entered the square gateway of a village inn, and waited in the courtyard. Tattered coolies lounged about, studying the beautiful foreign woman with insolent eyes. In one corner a little girl was trudging round and round a primitive stone mill, grinding out the morrow's supply of flour. In another corner an itinerant barber had set down his stool and tripod, and was at the moment deftly scraping the inner side of a young man's eyelid.

Edith wanted to rub her eyes. Here she was, suddenly set down in the midst of actual Chinese life, with everything going on naturally and simply, as it had gone on for thousands of years. From one of the cell-like rooms on her right came a haunting minor melody of the Orient, played on some sort of reed instrument. At the doorway of another appeared a slim, calm young Chinaman in a blue gown, eating rice from a blue and white bowl with chop-sticks. "Why, he's positively good-looking!" thought Edith.

Old John now appeared beside her car. With some prodding and much chatter, the bearer mules were brought to the ground. Miss Austin stooped low and stepped out of the litter; and Old John, with much shaking of the head, escorted her up the steps of the building at the end of the court.

When Edith found herself actually within the structure, and took in the grimy woodwork, the aged, crumbling plaster, the heaps of dirt in the corners, the single bent-wood chair and primitive table, and the brick platform at one end, covered with a square of dirty matting, that was clearly the kang, or bed, the excited shine left her eyes and her face blanched. A charcoal brazier, set in a corner, filled the apartment with gaseous fumes.

"It is pretty bad," she thought. But Old John was watching her, and she collected herself. For food that evening she had only rice, eggs, and tea, prepared by Old John's hand. She was thirsty; but the water, she knew, like the vegetables, might easily mean death.

She was tired from travel, and still more from excitement. The eleven hours of swinging and jolting in the litter had left her with an ache for every bone. But she could not look at the brick bed and its brown matting without a sinking of the heart. She dropped into the uncomfortable chair to think. Then, with a sudden rash of timidity, she tried to fasten the door, which hung loosely by one leather hinge. There had once been a latch; but like all China, it had fallen into decay. By exerting all her strength, she contrived to move the table over against it.

She returned to the slippery chair. The evening wore slowly on. She fell to dozing, but was awakened over and over again by the mysterious stirrings and crummings of the animals in the open stable, or by the banging of the watchman's gong as he made his frequent rounds to frighten robbers away.

What if robbers should come! Rhoda had said that the province was still overrun with them. How about the hundred and sixty whites that had been killed within the province not a dozen years before? And what were the nucleus faces that came into her dream-vision—brown faces with horrible mouths and glaring, equating eyes? It was all so strange—like going into another star—she thought once, when the faces had frightened her awake. "That's it—like being on another star. A different kind of people; a different kind of life. You could never tell them at home. You couldn't compare it with anything they know about. You couldn't make them see it."

Then, half sick from the suffocating air, she got up and thrust her small fist through every one of the paper squares that she could reach, and put her face close to one of the openings and breathed in the sweet spring air.

Outside, the moon was shining, just as she had so often seen it shine at home. The courtyard was bathed in the pale light. Now that she could see it all, it seemed very quiet, very peaceful. Even the stirring and crunching of the animals took on a friendly sound. And she went back to her chair, and to a sort of slumber, her untrained young imagination stirred by the age-old mystery of the East—of the peaceable-bloodthirsty, silent-noisy, hideous-beautiful East.

There were telegraph wires extending in various directions through Shansi Province. One of these wires, the one leading from Tai Yuan to Chief Engineer Greene's compound in the northern hills, was humming and stinging at intervals throughout that night.

For Miss Edith Austin, attended only by an aged Chinese servant and two unknown muleteers, had, while on her way north from Tai Yuan, disappeared off the face of the earth. At about two hours after midnight the first search party, in charge of Mr. Greene himself, struck south to rouse every village on the Tai Yuan road. Within an hour, two other parties, in charge of young instrument men, had left to scour the hills, each carrying a trustworthy interpreter and a week's rations on pack-animals. At five, the patient, overworked Mr. Harbison started north, with his own servant and an escort of twelve turbaned soldiers from the yamen of the provincial judge. In his pocket burned and sizzled a long message from Mr. Wilberly, in which that sometimes irascible business man had mined no words in expressing his opinion of one particular missionary for sending off Miss Edith Austin virtually alone, quite as if she were one of those young missionary women.

By six o'clock in the morning, the provincial judge, the treasurer, and the governor himself were assembled in the governor's council room to discuss measures. For the killing of foreigners had come to be an expensive luxury.

And all night Mrs. Wilberly lay, querulous, moaning even, on her bed, while her fat husband walked the floor, ran excitedly outside to hurry up the searching parties, walked the floor again.

Breakfast was not cold before Peking, mysteriously, knew the story. The New York Herald man instantly bought an exclusive right to the Shansi wires from an obliging official, who promptly sold the same privilege to the Associated Press and to one or two Middle Western papers. The A. P. man, suspecting this duplicity as a matter of course, sent his assistant to the temporary end of the railway at Pingting, instructed to use his judgment on the field. And this last person, eagerly taken in by three lonely young engineers of the North China Development Company

SHORT SERMON.

May a man be under the delusion that he gains much for himself when he cheats or injures another; he may even think that he can prove it by showing the dollars and cents which he has amassed in this nefarious manner. But, in truth, that man is taking a ludicrously partial view of the case and is leaving out of the account absolutely every factor which is of any permanent value.

For there is something higher and greater in a man than the physical body, which is, after all, nothing but a vesture; and that which is of importance is not the effect of any given transaction upon the vesture, but upon the man who wears it.

Since humanity is literally a whole, nothing which injures one man can ever be really for the good of any other, for the harm done influences not only the doer, but those who are about him.

So the student soon comes to know that there is no such thing as a private gain at another man's cost, and that the only true advantage for him is that benefit which he shares with all.

If he gains knowledge and self-control, he assuredly acquires much for himself; yet he takes nothing away from any one else, but on the contrary, he helps and strengthens others. Cognizant as he is of the absolute spiritual unity of humanity, he knows that in this lower world also, in real truth, the interest of one can never be opposed to the interest of all, and so that no true profit can be made by one man which is not made in the name of and for the sake of all humanity; that one man's progress must be a little lifting to humanity as a whole; that every one who bears sorrow and suffering nobly in his struggle toward the light is lifting a little of the heavy load of the sorrow and suffering of his brothers as well.

When he recognizes this brotherhood not merely as a hope cherished by despairing men, but as a definite fact following in scientific series from all other facts; when he sees this as an absolute certainty, his attitude toward all those around him naturally changes very greatly. It becomes a posture of helpfulness, ever of the deepest sympathy, for he sees that nothing which clashes with their higher interest can ever be the right thing for him to do or can ever be done for him in any way.

And so it naturally follows that he becomes filled with the widest possible tolerance and charity. He cannot but be always tolerant, because his philosophy shows him that it matters little what a man believes so long as he is a good man and true. Charitable also he must be, because his wider knowledge enables him to make allowance for many things which the ordinary man does not understand.

The standard of the theosophical student as to right and wrong is always higher than that of the less-instructed man; yet he is far gentler toward the latter in his feeling toward the sinner, because he comprehends more of human nature. He realizes how the sin appeared to the sinner at the moment of its commission, and so he makes more allowance than could possibly be made by the man who is ignorant of all this.

Simon Blumstein, managing director resident at that point, entertained them with tales of the beauty and charm of the American girl whose tragic disappearance had so long puzzled world ablaze.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

DIARY OF WAR

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temp* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 28.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragejevacs.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough. Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success."

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekes and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Austrian loyalty.

Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Sereing, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize Landen, which is later retaken by Belgians. Grey responds to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Oirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bag and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kuzmin line. Germans re-attack Diest; bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiler, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp.

in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs. of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitz in a four days' battle.

August 23.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 24.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French Loans of £10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 25.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact

has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 26.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses. British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 27.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians sally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New-York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military

Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$227,000. Germans occupy Lunenburg. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—H. M. S. Highflyer sinks. German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl

Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 man proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Rocroi.

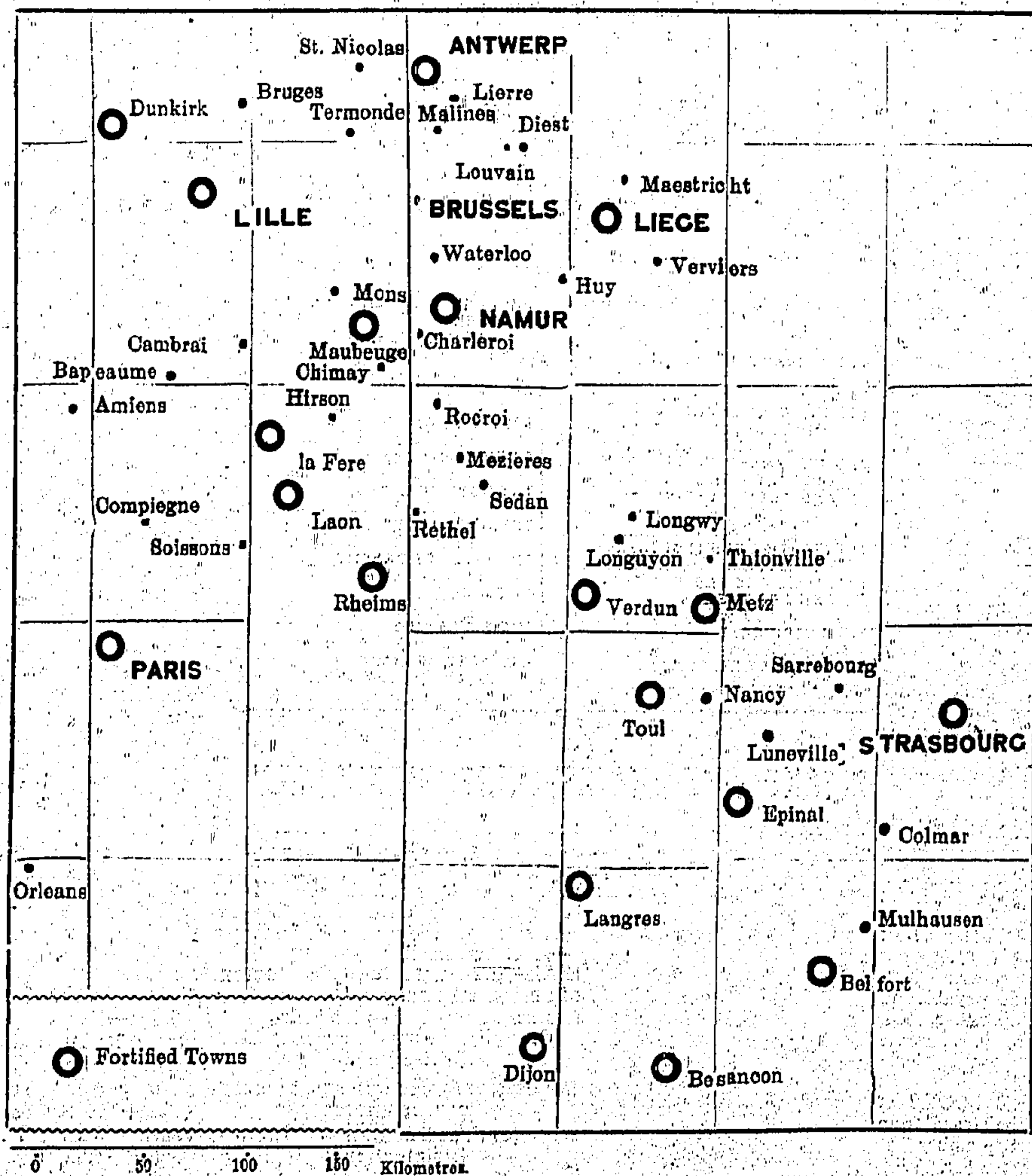
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. According to yesterday's telegrams, a German Cavalry Corps appeared at the forest of Compiègne, where it was engaged by the British, who captured ten guns. Another Cavalry Corps has advanced on the line between Soissons and Anizy-le-Chateau. The enemy has shown no activity in the Reims and Meuse district.

On the north-eastern and eastern frontiers the Germans are reported to have occupied Longwy and Lunenburg, but the Crown Prince's army had been beaten by the French.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest, July 24th to July 31st	1914. Lowest, July 24th to July 31st	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$852½ b.	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	855	852½	£2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11 3/16 equal to \$23.28 for ½ year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	320 b.	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	320	320	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1142 b.	10,000	\$15	5	137½ Aug.	131 Jan.	142	141	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$795 s.	2,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	\$795	\$795	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$200	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June	200	200	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$155 b.	20,000	\$100	20	161½ Dec.	146 May	156	155	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$398	8,000	\$250	60	385 Jan.	354 May	398	398	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$81 s.	30,000	\$25	all	11½ June.	7½ Oct.	81	8	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$31 b.	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	31	31	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	271 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29½ Aug.	27 April	28	27½	Interim of \$1 for half year end'g 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$36 b.	60,000	\$25	all	99 April	75 Aug.	56	56	3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	80/-	3,797,610	\$1	all	118½ April	98½ Oct.	90/-	80/-	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$46	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32½ Jan.	46	46	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 22
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$77½ b.	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92½ Aug.	79	77½	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 s.	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	37/6	1,000,000	\$1	all	37/- Dec.	30/- July	37/6	37/6	Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3 s.	200,000	\$1	all	4½ Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	26/3	160,000	\$1	all	86/- Feb.	38/- Dec.	30/-	26/3	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & W.G. & Co., Ltd.	\$85½ s.	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	85½	85	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & Wipoa D Co., Ltd.	\$63 s.	50,000	\$50	all	90 June	56 Jan.	63	63	\$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55 b.	55,700	\$100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	55	55	Tis. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91	66,000	\$100	all	113½ May	103 Jan.	91	91	Interim of Tis 3 for 1913
Real Estate, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194	25,000	\$100	all	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	94	94	Tis. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$128 b.	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	128	128	\$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$116½ div	60,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	117½	117	\$3½ for year ending 30/6/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$71 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9½ Sept.	8 Feb.	71	74	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	60,000	\$50	30	Aug.	33 Feb.	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	133	78,000	\$150	all	—	—	93	93	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71½ div	12,500	\$50	all	74½ June	54½ Jan.	73	73	\$2.00 for half year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel	p.8	15,000	\$10	all	—	—	8	8	15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates	\$103 s.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	103	102	First year.
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1138	20,000	\$50	all	148½ Nov.	120 July	138	137	Tis. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
H'kong Cotton Co.	\$71 b.	125,000	\$10	all	10½ April	7½ Dec.	71	71	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	124	75,000	\$10	all	15½ Jan.	12½ July	121	12	Tis. 14 for year ending 31/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	84	8,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	84	82½	Tis. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	1124	50,000	\$50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	124	116	Tis. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 s.	60,000	\$12	all	11½ May	9 April	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.90 s.	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.80 Jan.	4.90	4.90	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	81 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9½ Feb.	8½ May	81	81	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$38 s.	200,000	\$10	all	29 Oct.	21½ Jan.	38	38	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	6.60 b.	400,000	\$10	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6.60	6	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$43	90,000	\$10	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	43	43	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$215 s.	8,000	\$25	all	200 Jan.	150 Oct.	215	200	Interim of \$2½ a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$25	60,000	\$10	all	25½ July	19 Jan.	5	24	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	11/6	325,000	\$5	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	12/-	11/6	Final div. of 6d. making 7½d. per share for 1913
Langkats	148 s.	250,000	\$10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	48½	47	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10	25,000	\$10	all	11½ April	9 Sept.	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New)	90 cts. s.	75,000	\$10	all	1.00 Jan.	90 cts. June	90 cts.	90 cts.	None
Philippines	\$5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	—	—	all	—	—	6	6	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	No dividend this year.
Shanghai Sunatras	\$135	118,000	\$20	all	—	—	135	135	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$4.65 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	5	4.65	\$1.25 per share for year end'g 31.12.1913
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18½ b.	50,000	\$10	all	18½ May	13½ Feb.	18½	18	70 cts. for 1913
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7.40 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8½ May	6½ Jan.	7.40	7.30	50 cts. for year ending 30.6.13
William Powell, Limited	\$89½	15,000	\$7	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8½	8½	None
S. O. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	29	29	None

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address: Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON JULY 31, 1914.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, on Saturday the 18th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1914, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 12th day of September, 1914 at 12.15 p.m. (immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the proposed new articles can be seen at the Office of the Company, on application to the Manager, and also at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1914.

By order of the Board
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of 'Identification'."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hesse Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, policy holder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—40, Wall Street, New York
London Office—14, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
Manila
Medan
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus equal to \$20,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTED ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS

TERMS. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at 4 1/2 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and COLLECTED

MAILS, and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES

MADE. ADVANCE CREDIT and DEBIT

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